

(2) We have no information as to why the new Chinese cutters docked at Singapore rather than at Hongkong. Perhaps the local Customs authorities could enlighten our correspondent.
 (3) We can only suggest, if it be true that Governmental ships, have lately given the Dock Company a wide berth as possible—and we are bound to admit that there would appear to be some grounds for the assertion—that they have probably given the preference to other places on grounds of economy and efficiency.
 (4) If shareholders are particularly anxious to obtain information regarding the working of the Dock Company, as our correspondent wishes to imply, they should either apply to the Board of Directors through the Secretary, or attend the next meeting of shareholders and assert their rights.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.

OUR CURRENCY.

To the Editor of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—Would it be asking too much of the public of Hongkong, or of the Banks engaged in doing a lucrative business in this Colony, to take some decent kind of measure in trying to effect the circulation of a respectable money currency in the island? Every day business men have offered to them bundles of paper rags called notes, which, if they do not carry leprosy, another deadly skin disease about from hand to hand, are at least a disgrace to the people who handle and circulate them. Is there, Sir, really no chance of getting a lot of these abominable skin plasters called in? Surely many of them have done enough duty, carried about in the pouches of unwashed coolies and flouts of native traders since 1879! A few days ago at one of the biggest bongs in the town there were offered to me by way of change, three dollars in silver coin, which had the appearance of having been in a life-long bombardment; and on politely declining to accept the same, and requesting to be furnished with notes, I had presented to me three pieces of ragged and filthy paper which no reasonably well man would deign to touch. There have been expressed lately some ideas that the Chinese were conveying the small and handy 5 and 10 cent pieces away to the inland districts of China, either there to be hoarded up or converted into buttons and other such articles; but could not that difficulty be obviated by the introduction of money tokens made of some such valueless stuff as black vulcanite, which is used in some parts of South America—notably Chili and Peru—for the payment of small bills and for coinless fares, etc?

No doubt I can obtain clean cash for these filthy rags by just taking them to the banks that issue them, but I maintain that in a well-to-do community like Hongkong, such disgusting and disease-breeding medium ought not to be allowed to exist. Let the public *en masse* refuse them and demand that the banks, with their palatial responsibility and backs and fronts of elegantly cut and chiselled granite, shall call in all such ragged and dirty representatives of their wealth. As I have said, I had some notes the other day which had been in circulation since 1879, and if that is not four times as long as there is any necessity for, then I know nothing about a possible clean and sweet business in circulating money.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1888.
 [Our correspondent has ample justification for his "growl." A fair proportion of the bank notes in circulation—especially the one-dollar note, which is in such a filthy and tattered condition that they ought to have been withdrawn from circulation long since. The reference to the disappearance in the interior of China of a large quantity of our subsidiary silver coinage shows that "One of the Public" has not accurately grasped the situation. There has certainly been an occasional scarcity of ten and five cent pieces, for which we have blamed Mr. Lister, the local Treasurer; Mr. Lister, of course, has thrown the blame on the Colonial Office. However, there is no necessity for the use of money tokens made of vulcanite; without any trouble the colony can get an unlimited supply of small silver coins, and the larger the quantity absorbed by Chinese in the interior the greater the profit to the Treasury.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

THE PEAK-ULIAR PASSENGERS.

With countenance weary and worn,
 And his hat jammed down on his head,
 The conductor leaned on the Tramcar-door,
 Sadly sighing "I wish I were dead."
 For it's more than man can bear
 To be doomed by a fiendish Fate
 To hear talk idiotic, or growlers despotie;
 Unceasing from eight to eight.

Whether we're up or down,
 The maddening prate flows on
 Till sometimes I ache for the cable to break
 And our final trip to be run.

A score of ladies a day
 Pile the agony on in a stream.
 Where's that ticket-place?" What must I pay?
 "Is it safe?" "Oh! dear me!" I could scream!
 "Well, I'm sure!" "Are we there?" "Oh! how nice!"
 "And when will the car go back?"

Could reach Mis' o'er the precipice,
 It would silence her endless chack.

But all day long it runs
 Till automation-like I reply;
 Then in tones that freeze they ask me to "Please
 Say when we are there." Won't I!

But there's things that are just as bad
 For a martyred conductor to bear;
 There's the man who acts like a cad
 And insists on a third-class fare;
 Oh! then ain't I glad when a crowd
 Of Chinese crush into his place,
 And his clothes enclose with the odious dense
 Peculiar to that race!

For I hate to see a man
 To the yellow level sink,
 And try to evade the pained paid
 For a seat, for the sake of a drink.

And then there's the regular bore
 Who remarks on "the lovely view,"
 And those who yearn in a minute to learn
 The use of each lever and screw;
 And the ass who always will stand
 At the steepest part of the way,
 And the foolish Chinese who says "No sabbe,"

When I ask him his fare to pay.

But I'll yet be revenged on the lot—
 Some aggravating day
 My hair'll glit—for the cable I'll cut
 Then a prayer for my soul, friend, say."

THE BENJAMIN CASE.

(Continued from the 5th May).
 Mr. Wilkinson in his argument for the defence said—The Solicitors' Remuneration Act of 1881 does not apply to the case at all. In this case my lord, the issues are narrowed down to a very small question. This is whether the agreement, the written agreement of the 10th October 1881, between Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Wainwright, can stand. If it cannot stand, the issues must all be the evidence goes to be found in favour of my client. If it does stand, then the taxing master would not consider the agreement fair and reasonable. He then quoted the Dock Company as giving a berth as possible—and we are bound to admit that there would appear to be some grounds for the assertion—that they have probably given the preference to other places on grounds of economy and efficiency.

If shareholders are particularly anxious to obtain information regarding the working of the Dock Company, as our correspondent wishes to imply, they should either apply to the Board of Directors through the Secretary, or attend the next meeting of shareholders and assert their rights.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.

your lordship that the agreement cannot stand for three reasons. First, it is illegal, because it must be and has not been signed by both parties. Secondly, it is illegal because it is *champerly* technical, and I may say also that it cannot be sustained even if the Act, the Solicitors' Remuneration Act of 1881, can be applied to it.

Counsel then directed his lordship's attention to the words of Lord Chancellor Turner in the case in re Dickinson, 26 Law Journal, Chancery Div., 19, page 91, which he quoted at length. Resuming his argument the learned Counsel said—This is not against executors, and therefore the particular decision does not quite apply to it. But it does apply in other cases, and I referred to it, because it has been adopted by the judge in the case in re Struther, 26 Law Journal, Chancery Div., page 66. Mr. Wilkinson quoted the words of Vice-Chancellor Wood, in the Struther case, in reference to the taxation of Solicitors' costs, and proceeding said—Now, my Lord, I need hardly say that I do not intend by this to throw any imputation whatever of fraud on my learned friend, Mr. Wainwright; but I do say that there is sufficient evidence of fraud within the meaning of the clause in regard to the Solicitor's bills. I have stated these, my three points generally, and I will now go more particularly into the case. I say that the Solicitors' Remuneration Act of 1881 does not apply at all. He then quoted Section 8 of the Act and said—That is the Act upon which Mr. Wainwright relied. The Act says that the agreement shall be signed by both parties, and in this case the agreement is signed only by Mr. Benjamin. If the Act applied to it and it was signed by both parties it would be an agreement in form. There are other points in the agreement to which I will refer afterwards. It is here in writing, and signed by the person bound thereby, but I say it does not come under the Act at all, as it must be remuneration for business to which the provisions of the Act relate. The learned counsel then referred his lordship to the bill of costs retained, to the equity, p. 165 in which a solicitor retained the amount of his bill of costs out of money in his hands belonging to his client, and continuing, Counsel said—Here there was really no account delivered at all, and therefore there has been no pretension to anything like payment. Mr. Wainwright received one sum of £15,450, and he retained in one sum, £15,250 and he has never, on his own admission, rendered any account of this £15,450. There had been a great many cases decided under the Act, but he would only refer to a few of them. The case of in re Struther was decided upon the Act, and there it has been held that there should be taxation of a solicitor's bill fifteen months after. The learned counsel proceeded to draw his lordship's attention to the case of Watson v. Roberts, 7 Chan. Div. p. 625, a case which he said had some points of similarity to the present one. As in that case, Mr. Wainwright was in the habit of making his client, Mr. Benjamin, advances and Mr. Benjamin was in the habit of relying on Mr. Wainwright as his father or his elder brother; but there was a difference in the case if Mr. Benjamin knew what he was doing at the time of the undue influence of his solicitor, as between solicitor and client.

His lordship—Very well; then I suppose, Mr. Wainwright, that you would like to look at the authorities quoted.

Mr. Wainwright replied in the affirmative and said—Perhaps, my lord, it will be well if we fully understand what the course of procedure is to be. As matters stand, the other side, Mr. Wilkinson, as I opened the case, has cited his authorities, and if I am going to answer his arguments, it is to have the right to reply finally? In ordinary cases he would call his witnesses, and I would call mine, and then upon the whole case. But of course in this case it would be different as I am put in the position of plaintiff and otherwise I should have the right of reply in the end.

His lordship—If we go into the facts and evidence is called by the other side, then of course you will have the right to reply to the whole case, but when you come to argue these purely legal points upon which you rely, then it may be that you will not be able to sustain the agreement and then it would be necessary to reply.

Mr. Wainwright—If in your lordship's opinion the agreement cannot be sustained, it would not be necessary to call evidence.

His lordship—This is only with a view to shorten the proceedings.

Mr. Wainwright said he only raised the question with the view of seeing if he would have the right to reply to Mr. Wilkinson.

His lordship said he could not say how that might be at the present stage; Mr. Wainwright could give him his authorities against Mr. Wilkinson's arguments, and then if there was any doubt about the procedure they should follow the usual custom and Mr. Wainwright would reply. But at present the question would be one of pure law and it would be only a waste of time to go into further evidence on which might not after all have much bearing on the case.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned till Monday morning, the 4th inst.—N. C. Daily News.

It would have been very advisable, if Mr. Wainwright had taken the precaution of having a witness to show that Mr. Benjamin knew what he was doing. Any suspicion appears in connection with Mr. Wainwright I can only say that it was due to his having failed to take this very reasonable precaution on the occasion, and also upon the occasion when the letter was written to him by Mr. Benjamin and forwarded by me. If he had stated then that he had agreed to this agreement, the case would then have stood very differently with him. But he seems to have been his own adviser, and on these occasions it requires a much wiser mind than any of us, present to have to be our own legal advisers, if we have ideas in their minds that other people are trying to "do" them as Mr. Wainwright appears to have had that they were trying to "do" him, and to concoct letters; I say that the evidence I shall produce will remove all such suspicions from Mr. Wainwright's mind as to the concoction of letters and also all suspicions from your Lordship's mind—if there are any such suspicions. I rely upon all the technical points that I have raised and I respectfully submit that they are so strong and cogent that it will not be necessary for me to call much evidence.

His lordship—Very well; then I suppose, Mr. Wainwright, that you would like to look at the authorities quoted.

Mr. Wainwright replied in the affirmative and said—Perhaps, my lord, it will be well if we fully understand what the course of procedure is to be. As matters stand, the other side, Mr. Wilkinson, as I opened the case, has cited his authorities, and if I am going to answer his arguments, it is to have the right to reply finally? In ordinary cases he would call his witnesses, and I would call mine, and then upon the whole case. But of course in this case it would be different as I am put in the position of plaintiff and otherwise I should have the right of reply in the end.

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The further hearing of the case was then adjourned till Monday morning, the 4th inst.—N. C. Daily News.

THE AMERICAN-CHINESE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported to the Senate, today in executive session the treaty which was recently negotiated by Secretary Bayard and the Chinese Minister, with the recommendation that two amendments be made to the treaty, and that it be sent to the President with the request that he secure the consent of the Chinese Government to the amendments. The first amendment is to the first clause of the treaty, which provides for the exclusion of all Chinese laborers from this country. The amendment added to this clause provides that this exclusion shall also apply to Chinamen who have been in this country and have departed, taking certificates with them. This amendment will, if adopted, prevent the return of all Chinese with certificates. The second amendment adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs provides that the excepted classes in the treaty, such as merchants, students and Chinamen who have departed from this country leaving behind a wife and family, or money or property to the value of \$1,000, shall be allowed to return only upon the presentation of certificates showing that the holders belong to the above port, on or about the 13th instant, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [578]

FOR SHANGHAI:

THE Steamship "LENNON."

Captain McCashin, will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [576]

FOR TAIPEH:

THE Steamship "WOO LIN YUEN."

Captain McCashin, will be despatched for the above port, on or about the 13th instant, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [578]

FOR CHINA AND MANILA:

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY:

THE Steamship "DIAMANTE."

Captain McCashin, will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [578]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [576]

FOR CHINA AND MANILA:

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY:

THE Steamship "DIAZ."

Captain McCashin, will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, 4 P.M.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SUPPLY

OF MONTSEUR LIME FRUIT JUICE,

CORDIALS,

JUJUBES, and

TABLETS.

MAWSON & SWAN'S

NEW PATENT WATER FILTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1888.

For the sake of argument it will perhaps be better to accept as *un fait accompli* that the immediate future of the China Sugar Refining Company is in the hands of the influential Syndicate directed

by Mr. E. R. BELLIOS. No amount of bounce or bravado, nor any childish and ignorant cackle about "black-and-tans" and heathen Chinese, can remove the thoroughly established fact that more than two-thirds of the Company's shares are at the present moment controlled by the "BELLIOS" syndicate. And such being the case, we are placed in a position from which we can thoroughly deal with the whole of the questions at issue without laying ourselves open to those miserable insinuations which are almost invariably associated in this colony with the independent actions of public men. In our article of yesterday we fully explained what had already transpired in connection with this business; and if we did not sufficiently express it then, we wish to particularly emphasise it now that the greater part, if not the whole, of the existing trouble is owing to the incomprehensible obstinacy of the General Agents in blindly ignoring their obligations to the shareholders. Fifty thousand apologies and ten times that number of explanations cannot do away with the damning fact that Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. have arrogated to themselves absolute rights to treat with contempt and ignominy the just and equitable contentions of shareholders whose interests were protected by legal statutes, which even JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., as was proved when they tried so hard to become owners of the Steamboat Co., cannot over-ride.

The first question to be seriously debated is—Whether Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. will agree to consider the proposals of the dissenting shareholders? There is a good deal more in this than might at first strike the superficial observer. It would be the height of folly to deny that "the princely house" has not made a good thing out of the China Sugar Refinery; but it would be equally foolish not to admit that, as a *quid pro quo*, the special and exclusive advantages possessed by the leading commercial firm in the Far East have been assiduously applied for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders. We might even go so far as to say that the wonderful success achieved for the past ten years has been mainly due to the efforts and influence of JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. Still, with all this, it must be recognised that times have altered, and that business management to-day is quite a different thing to what it was in 1878. Candidly and honestly we think that the General Agents ought to seriously ponder over the proposals that will be submitted to them by the BELLIOS syndicate; courtesy is a most inexpensive commodity, and if the demands are not reasonable they can easily be rejected. Had JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. recognised this homely truism in October last, they would have fewer enemies and opponents in Hongkong to-day; but "Brownie's" assistant was allowed to have his way, and here is the result.

No firm in China can manage the affairs of the China Sugar Refining Co. so well as JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. That had better be accepted as a fact, even with Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIERS as an opposing factor. But, as is the case with the Sovereign of Great Britain, the directors of this industrial enterprise must recognise that they are not omnipotent; we are not now living in the year of Grace 1843, by kind permission of RONER JARDINE, Esq. The emoluments of the China Sugar Refinery form one of "the princely house's" most lucrative possessions; what the business yields annually, directly and indirectly, nobody outside the magic circle can even pretend to know; that it is one of the greatest supports in keeping the old-established firm in the front rank of Far Eastern commerce is as certain as anything can be. And we will go even further and say that

if the management of the China Sugar Refinery is taken from JARDINE'S, other valuable agencies which they monopolise are very likely to quickly follow suit. Mr. STUART-JOHNSON is dead, Mr. WATSON

KESWICK is in London; but surely there is some one in this grand old house with sense enough to recognise the march of progress, and that the "one-firm" domination of twenty, ay even ten years ago has departed, never to return? If not, so much the worse for "the princely house."

We trust that the dissenting shareholders will lay their views and proposals before JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. with that amount of consideration and respect which the firm's high position and their past valuable services to the Sugar Refinery demand. And we also hope that the General Agents, profiting by experience, will not repeat their reprehensible and short-sighted folly of last October. The question at issue, after all, should not be a very serious one. Requests of this kind are not uncommon where limited liability companies are managed by general agents; therefore there is nothing that can be construed as offensive in this particular instance. If JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. find themselves unable to see their way

to accede to the wishes of the dissenting shareholders, they ought to have no difficulty in practically demonstrating to these gentlemen the unreasonable character of their demands. Smart writing and literary fire-works had better be avoided in any reply that may be made on paper; that sort of thing failed ignominiously both at the China Sugar and Dock Company's meetings, as business men and investors generally desire information unhampered by a meaningless diarrhoea of empty words. But we are perfectly certain that the promoters of the present movement are men who will readily agree to give the fullest consideration to any reasonable explanation or proposal that the General Agents may think proper to make.

Now, in the event of JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. perpetuating their idiotic policy of October last and arrogantly declining to listen to reason—what will be the result? That the present General Agents will be relieved of their responsibilities may be regarded as a certainty—and what then? It is no use disguising the fact that a serious difficulty springs up here. J. M. & Co. are no doubt a little lower than the angels, and they have failed in many attempts to establish autocratic East Point rule in Hongkong; but they are nevertheless a great power in the land and their influence cannot be safely disregarded. There is no other commercial house in the colony that could safely undertake to profitably conduct the business of the China Sugar Refining Company—excepting, of course, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIERS, and we imagine that at the present time the great Pajandrum of the "Taikoo" hong has another fish to fry. But there is still the alternative of managing the concern by a Board of Directors and a competent Secretary. This idea may be ridiculed by superficial persons who know, no better; but, although we see elements of danger in advance, it has a good deal to recommend it. In our humble opinion—whatever it may be worth—the fat old times of general agencies have about run their course in Hongkong; within the next few years they will be as extinct as the dodo. Perhaps, as regards the China Sugar Refining Co., the time for such a change has not yet come, but nevertheless it is inevitable. The cost of management of the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Company under the general agency of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. annually averaged about £50,000; managed by a Board of Directors—who have generally been, with a few exceptions, incompetent idiots—and a Secretary, the total charges amounted to something under £1,000 per annum. The tremendous difference between these two amounts is both suggestive and encouraging. Till it must not be forgotten that the management of the China Sugar Refining Co. is not quite on all fours with running four or five steamboats on the Canton River; in fact, the difference is so vast that it should not be overlooked by the members of the Sugar Syndicate who are building up high hopes on this comparison. That the business of the China Sugar Refinery could be economically and efficiently conducted by a Board of Directors and Secretary is not impossible; but all the same it presents some difficulties which will not easily be overcome.

We have heard it asserted that JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co. are ousted from the General Agency of the China Sugar Refinery; they will have an opposition running at East Point within six months. The wealth of this old-established firm cannot be controverted, their influence in the Far East is accepted generally as an article of faith; that they could quickly start an opposition sugar refinery is likely enough.

but that they will do so at an expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars out of mere plique appears incredible. When the Hon. W. Kewick, head of JARDINE'S in China, was Chairman of the China Sugar Refining Co., he publicly declared

A NEW YORK paper says it took just one month to count the \$15,575,545. 85 in the New York Sub-Treasury.

The London Academy declares that it is in France that the keenest love for poetry now manifests itself.

Messrs. ADAMSON, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamship *Lennox*, from London, &c., left Singapore yesterday for this port.

On the 3rd inst., twenty-five years ago, the city of Manila was completely destroyed by an earthquake, one of the most disastrous which has occurred during this century.

ACCORDING to the latest news received in Manila from the Caroline Islands, natives in Ponape were progressing favourably, and the state of health of the Spanish colony was very satisfactory.

A DEAF mute, living in Silesia, is reported to have written to Dr. Mackenzie offering to sacrifice his life to the Emperor's throat. Dr. Mackenzie replied to the man that the loss of his life would neither help the Emperor nor benefit science.

THE Spanish mail steamer *Rosario Mercedes*, having on board General Weyler, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, arrived at Singapore on the night of the 31st May and left for Manila the following afternoon. The Bishop of Cebu was on board.

It is said that up to his last hours the late Emperor William conversed freely, and even frequently tried to express himself jocosely, as of old. When, for example, he was asked if a glass of champagne was to his liking, he replied

"Well, yes, but there have been times when it has tasted better."

REAL merit is not in the success but the endeavour, and however incon siderable that should be, it ought not to go unrewarded. We regret to note that on May 30th, Mr. Charles Ferdinand Keun, who had reached the ripe age of 70 years and had been for 35 years chief clerk of the Oriental Bank Corporation, died at Gaylang (near Singapore) on May 30th.

At the recent Bathurst quarter-sessions a man named Green was charged with horse-stealing and being asked by Judge Docker if he had anything to say to the jury, artlessly replied: "No, sir, Wussup, I ain't much of a speaker, but I'd be much obliged if you'd say somethin' to them for me." Eventually his Honor said he would make it three years—and Mr. Green's belief in the efficacy of the learned Judge's eloquence immediately dropped to about 450 degrees below zero.

CHIARINI, the Zanoni of the present century, is reported to be doing first-class business in Singapore. The "show" is said to be by far the best ever seen in the Far East, and Chiarini's personal performances, with his magnificent stud of trained horses, would suggest the palmy days of Astley's, somewhere about 1850, rather than Singapore in the present year of grace. The Hongkong public will be glad to see this genius in their midst again.

THE shooting of a big dog by a French Customs-house officer in the north of France the other day, has given rise to some queer dog stories in the papers. The officer shot the dog because he was suspiciously fat. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the dog wore a leather coat made to look like his own skin, and skilfully fastened at the shoulder and haunches in such a way as to completely conceal the ends of the hair. In this coat the dog carried several hundred cigars.

No Tso, aged 15, appeared to-day, on remand, charged by Mr. James Stephen with embezzling the sum of \$200. Complainant, on getting into the witness box, told the magistrate he wished to withdraw the charge as the boy's friends had offered to make the money good. Mr. Sercombe-Smith said he thought it was the best thing complainant could do, as it was rather a doubtful case, and he was quite agreeable to let the matter drop. It is said the Police were in a position to prove that the Chinaman who "robbed" the boy were the frequenters of a gambling house.

We have to acknowledge receipt from the office of the *Japan Mail* of a capital printed and well written report, in pamphlet form, of the Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club. In looking through the events we note that Mr. Easton, a jockey who "won his spurs" in Hongkong in 1881, greatly distinguished himself in the saddle, winning four races in capital style, three of them, including the Champion Stakes, on his own pony Entouras, a cast-off from one of the Shanghai stables. The once invincible half-mile Dandolo easily won the Hack Stakes (Mr. Easton up), carrying first, 7lb. in 62-seconds—very good time considering that he had to "toss" over his weight for inches in the saddle.

THE NEW WINE DUTIES.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that he will confine the wine duties to sparkling wines.

(From *Straits Times*.)
LONDON, May 30th.—Count Kalnoky has given assurances to Monsieur Decraux which, it is hoped, will satisfy France.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.—BERLIN, May 30th.

The *Nord Deutsche Gazette* states that the New Frontier measures are intended not so much as reprisals, as for the consolidation of the re-acquisition of Alsace, which has hitherto been retarded by French preparations for the *revanche*; that, as nearly twenty years of German moderation has failed to lessen French hatred, it is now desirable to restrict intercourse between the countries; a France retaliates by keeping out Germans from visiting France, such a course will not be regretted, as dangerous frictions may thus be avoided.

(From the *Avenir du Tonkin*.)
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.—PARIS, May 31st.

The Minister of Marine and the Colonies insists, notwithstanding M. Constant's opinion on the suppression of the general Budget for Indo-China.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE first eclipse of up record was a lunar one, and was observed at Babylon 721 B.C.

THE Austro-Hungarian frigate *Fazana*, Capt. E. von Wohlgemuth, arrived yesterday from Batavia.

THE German Squadron, which left here on May 2nd, arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 31st ult.

Catastrophes occur in Malacca with a frightful frequency. The local newsmen narrate continually of collisions, sinkings, fires and accidents of various descriptions.

THE British gunboat *Merlin*, Lieut.-Commander W. H. Maturin, arrived this morning from Hainan.

A NEW YORK paper says it took just one month to count the \$15,575,545. 85 in the New York Sub-Treasury.

The London Academy declares that it is in France that the keenest love for poetry now manifests itself.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamship *Lennox*, from London, &c., left Singapore yesterday for this port.

On the 3rd inst., twenty-five years ago, the city of Manila was completely destroyed by an earthquake, one of the most disastrous which has occurred during this century.

ACCORDING to the latest news received in Manila from the Caroline Islands, natives in Ponape were progressing favourably, and the state of health of the Spanish colony was very satisfactory.

A DEAF mute, living in Silesia, is reported to have written to Dr. Mackenzie offering to sacrifice his life to the Emperor's throat. Dr. Mackenzie replied to the man that the loss of his life would neither help the Emperor nor benefit science.

THE following were the proceeds of the benefit performance recently given by the Italian Opera Company in Manila. Signora Ballafioro, \$900.75; Signor Pozzi, \$879.75; Signor Ballafioro, \$868.74; Signora Pieretti, \$602.25; Signora Knobel, \$708.50; Signor Falcioli, \$620.25; Signor Casati, \$535.

HENRY HAWSEN, alias George Smith, an unemployed ship's steward was run-in today as a rogue and vagabond, without visible means of subsistence. In an interesting dialogue which took place between the magistrate and the "rogue" it came out that the good old name of Smith had only been borrowed as a matter of convenience, that Hawsen was the baptismal name, but that defendant had somewhat delicate objection to seeing it in the newspapers which he informed his worship he read at the City Hall and other places. Had been in gaol in Hongkong before owing to force of circumstances, nobody appeared to want his services; had applied for a "watchman's billet" and could "run errands"; the missionary is certainly not very particular as to its journalistic methods, and seems to be rapidly drifting back to the muddy practices so common in the "Gribbl-Bulin" days. It managed to get smartly caught the other day in a single-faced piece of viruity from the *Japan Mail*. This is how our Yokohama contemporary gently rubs down the lower Wyndham Street print: "In the *Yui Shimpō* we find some interesting statistics with regard to legal affairs in 1877, says the *China Mail* of the 7th instant. Then follows the greater portion of an original article taken from these columns—a commentary on statistics which we translated from the *Yui Shimpō*. If this were an isolated instance of the kind, it would not be worth noticing, but as it is a common occurrence, it may be well to point out that the Hongkong paper did not "find" the article referred to in the *Yui Shimpō*, for the reason that it never appeared there."

THERE must surely be something wrong with the descendants of Vasco de Gama! At the Marine Court, Singapore, on the 31st ult., two Portuguese sailors were sentenced to three months imprisonment for desertion from the British ship *Endeavour L. Boyd*. What explanation has our Macao contemporary, the *Voz do Crete*, to offer for this extraordinary departure from priestly influence? We wait for a reply.

OUR evening contemporary has lately commenced the practice of heading the telegrams it borrows from other journals, "Supplied to the *China Mail*," an imposition equal to bare-faced as the morning paper's rushing advertisement, "our original novel." The missionary

is certainly not very particular as to its journalistic methods, and seems to be rapidly drifting back to the muddy practices so common in the "Gribbl-Bulin" days. It managed to get smartly caught the other day in a single-faced piece of viruity from the *Japan Mail*.

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Two Chinamen were charged this morning by Inspector Baker with keeping a *Tzai-fa* lottery shop at 122, Hollywood Road, on the 7th inst.

The men denied the charge, whereupon Mr. Tsoi-Kwok stepped into the witness box and made the following statement: I am an informer

who have known the house and the occupant for some time. The two defendants are engaged

in the *Tzai-fa* lottery business to my certain knowledge.

On the evening of the 7th inst. I went into the house and on the 1st floor commenced the game; I staked ten cents on it and lost. I produce tickets. The two defendants with others were in the same house as myself; the 1st was waiting down stairs and the 2nd on the first floor collecting the money. At nine o'clock this morning on visiting the house I found the first defendant writing tickets which I also produce. The first defendant, in answer to the Court, denied the charge and the 2nd admitted that an agency was being carried on in the house but not by himself;—by a neighbour. This morning, after rice, he went to the premises of the neighbour and while there he was arrested; he had no witnesses to support his statement. Mr. Sercombe-Smith fined the two accused each \$30 or six weeks hard labour.

MESSRS. WHEELOCK & CO., Shanghai Freight Report of June 1st has the following:

Our last report was issued on the 1st instant; since then we have had another quiet fortnight, scarcely a noticeable point to remark upon

beyond the continued dullness of the shipping trade at this port.

The ship *Clair Robertson* sailed yesterday for Iloilo under home charter.

The German steamer *Petarlos*, 1,578 tons

register, which proceeded to Hankow under home charter, to load for Odessa, had to return

to Woosung in ballast, having arrived at loading port after stipulated date. Her charter was cancelled and she has since sailed for Saigon.

From Hankow for London via Suez Canal:

When last writing the Mutual Co.'

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1948.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks:

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No deposit may deposit more than \$2,500 in one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be allowed to Depositors of their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal.

Visitors must make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January, and be running of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor in his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL IRVING.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

S. C. MICHARSEN, Esq.

W. G. JORDAN, Esq.

L. S. MOSES, Esq.

H. L. D'ALVYL, Esq.

B. LATTON, Esq.

N. A. STINS, Esq.

Hon. A. P. McGEWEN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL HILLS—DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888.

Fashions.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown, Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felt Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats; Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY AGENCY.

DURING my temporary absence in Japan Mr. H. U. JEFFRIES, will take charge of this Agency.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1888. [566]

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH

THEODOR LUTZ to sign our Firm by

procuration from this date.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1888. [563]

Consignees.

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"BELGIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1888. [2]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed, that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 8th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1888. [555]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "DENBIGHSHIRE,"

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1888. [555]

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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1888. [553]

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